A12 Cont'd

structure actuators (453a, 454, 453b, 454b) is fixed to the optical fiber (437), or to the optical fiber (437) and the object lens (435).--

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Please replace Figs. 1, 23 and 51 with new Figs. 1, 23 and 51 as filed concurrently herewith in the accompanying "Request For Drawing Correction".

REMARKS

In preparing the English translation of the subject international application, a number of inadvertent errors were discovered in the specification, claims and drawings with respect to various reference numbers. The amendments identified above all concern obvious mistakes and it is respectfully submitted that the correction thereof do not constitute the addition of new subject matter.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made." Also attached, is the separate Request For Drawing Correction identifying the changes to be made to the drawings.

It is respectfully requested that the above amendments be entered before an action on the merits is issued.

Respectfully submitted,

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Serial No.: To be assigned

Docket: 14621

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 28 has been amended as follows:

The laser light incident at the rear end of the optical fiber 6b is spread out and emitted such that the optical fiber tip 20 is the focal point, after which the light is condensed by the object lens 18 and transmitted through a cover glass 26 [22], after which the focal point 21 is focused on the examination site.

Paragraph beginning at line 19 of page 36 has been amended as follows:

The flow of the scanning including line interpolation in this step S4 will be described through reference to Fig. 11. First, in step S11 an index i, which expresses the number of lines of the image to be displayed, is initialized at i = 0. Then, in step S12 a decision is made as to whether i is less than Ymax (i < Ymax). If the answer is yes, then in step S13 an index j, which expresses the number of lines to be copied, is initialized at j = 0. Next, the CPU 143 [43] causes the data for the i-th line to be read from the frame memory 141 [41] in step S14, and to be written to the main memory 142 [42] in step S15.

Paragraph beginning at line 9 of page 39 has been amended as follows:

The spring material shown in Fig. 12A is bent at a right angle at the linking component 163c, and the two faces on the inside at the rear end which form a right angle are fixed with an adhesive or the like to the support member 162, which is provided with a hole through which an optical fiber 167 [166] passes.

Paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 44 has been amended as follows:

The spring material in Fig. 18A is bent at a right angle as in Fig. 18B. Fig 18B is a view of when the spring material in Fig. 18A is bent at a right angle, viewed from the rear end side thereof, that is, from the left. A scanner 176B is formed by attaching a fiber holder 175b, to which is fixed the tip of the optical fiber 167 as shown in Fig. 19, for example, to the distal end of the bent spring material in Fig. 18B. The rear end of one of the bent spring material sides (such as the bottom plate 163a [164a]) is fixed by an adhesive 178a at the front end of a base member 177.

Paragraph beginning at line 21 of page 65 has been amended as follows:

The optical fiber 412 inserted through the tube 413 is fixed by a fixing component 419 near a connector 418 at the rear end of the tube 413 [8]. In other words, the optical fiber 412 is fixed at a position where vibration from the scanner 415 is not transmitted.

Paragraph beginning at line 20 of page 70 has been amended as follows:

Figs. 37 and 38 show an optical unit 452 [453] provided to the tip component of an optical probe 451 in a variation example.

Paragraph beginning at line 6 of page 81 has been amended as follows:

This laser light is spread out and emitted such that the optical fiber tip 20 is the focal point, after which it is condensed by the object lens 18, then passes through the cover glass 26 [22], after which it reaches the focal point 21 at the examination site. The light reflected from the focal point 21 travels the same optical path as the incident light, and is again incident on the fiber at the optical fiber tip 20. In other words, the optical fiber tip 20

and the focal point 21 of the examination site are in a confocal relationship with respect to the object lens 18.

Paragraph beginning at line 22 of page 81 has been amended as follows

The piezoelectric elements 16b and 16d are driven by the X drive circuit 32 of the control component 5 [3] in this state. The operation of the piezoelectric elements 16i will be described.

Paragraph beginning at line 1 of page 85 has been amended as follows

To describe this in more specific terms, because both the optical fiber tip 20 and the object lens 18 [17] are driven together, rather than either one being driven alone, there is almost no change in the relationship of the two when they are being driven and not being driven, and this solves the problem encountered with prior art of the difficulty in designing a lens which focused when just one of these components was driven. In other words, the object lens 18 is easier to design. Alternatively, no special lens system need be used.

Paragraph beginning at line 8 of page 96 has been amended as follows

Laser light is transmitted by the polarizing plate 92 to the optical fiber 90a, but only light having a specific polarization plane is transmitted, and part of this light is transmitted to the optical fiber 90b. Because these fibers are polarization plane-preserving fibers, the orientation of the polarization is maintained. This light is emitted from the tip face 103 of the fiber 90b [10b].

Paragraph beginning at line 15 of page 96 has been amended as follows:

This light is focused at a focal point 104 by the condensing function of the object lens 99. From this focal point 104, the light travels the same optical path and is incident on the tip face 103 [113] of the optical fiber 90b, but when it passes twice through the quarter-wavelength plate 101, it becomes light having a polarization plane that is perpendicular to that of the light emitted from the fiber.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 35 has been amended as follows:

35. (Amended) An optical scanning probe device having a two-dimensional scanner with which just an optical fiber (437) is two-dimensionally scanned, or at least the emitting terminal of the optical fiber (437) and an object lens (435) are integrally fixed and integrally subjected to two-dimensional scanning,

wherein the two-dimensional scanner comprises a set of parallel plate structure actuators (453a, 454a, 453b, 454b), plate-form actuators (455, 456), and an intermediate member (434), the proximal side of the plate-form actuators (455, 456) is fixed to the near fixed part (432) side of the two-dimensional scanner, the tip end side of the plate-form actuators (455, 456) is fixed to the tip end side of the intermediate member (434), the proximal side of the parallel plate structure actuators (453a, 454a, 453b, 454b) is fixed to the proximal side of the intermediate member (434), and the tip end side of the parallel plate structure actuators (453a, 454, 453b, 454b) is fixed to the optical fiber (437 [434]), or to the optical fiber (437 [434]) and the object lens (435).